(b) the exact nature of revenue sharing between AHEAD and NISCOM since the AHEAD operates a separate bank account; and

(c) the details of expenditure incurred upon the AHEAD office set up in NISCOM premises and income accured to NISCOM through this AHEAD project?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) It is not true that 23 Scientists are working for Asian Health and Allied Data (AHEAD). The Scientists of the Wealth of India (WOI) Division of the National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM) are engaged in revising and updating the information on the natural resources of the country. These scientists have been doing this work even before AHEAD came into existence. AHEAD is engaged in production of two series of CD-ROMs. One of these, Environment and Health Asia has no contribution from NISCOM whatsoever, the other, Wealth Asia contain databases from other institutions besides those from NISCOM. A group of 5 Scientists/ Employees, besides their other duties/ responsibilities, provide the limited technical support to convert the pertinent information into electronic form ie. CDs.

(b) and (c) Sixty percent (60%) of the net revenue generated by way of sales of the CD-ROMs is to be retained by AHEAD for meeting future expenditure after International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Canada, funding ceases in the year 2000. The remaining 40% is to be shared equally by nine member organisations contributing data to a particular CD-ROM disk. NISCOM contributes data to Wealth Asia series of AHEAD CD-ROMs and thus is entitled to sharing of royalty/revenue generated through sales of this series of disks and is expected to receive income as per the formula. A wing of the floor that houses NISCOM, is shared by AHEAD with Electronic Publishing Division (EPD). The renovation work, which included providing airconditioners, UPS, furniture etc., was carried out in this wing at the cost of Rs. 2.54 lacs.

**Cyclone in Gujrat**

2747. SHRI BRAHMAKUMAR BHATT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was communication gap between the Meteorological Department and the Government of Gujrat about the severity of cyclone in Gujrat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the signal No. 4 was shown at Port instead of signal No. 10;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) who is responsible for this grave error resulting into death of hundreds of innocent persons?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. IMD first informed Government of Gujrat about the movement of cyclone towards Gujrat coast on 6th June, 1998 by telephone. A formal cyclone alert was issued by IMD at 1730 Hours on 7th June, 1998 when the system was categorised as Very Severe Cyclonic Storm and likely to cross Gujrat coast causing adverse weather. this alert message contained information about the severity of the cyclone and the adverse weather likely to occur in the coastal areas of Gujrat. Further alerts were issued every 3 hours. Cyclone Warning was issued at 1200 Hours on 8th June.

(c) to (e) On the basis of an assessment of the severity and direction of the cyclone, IMD advi